A LAWYER'S FATAL FALL. KAISER TO THE REICHSTAG.

DEATH OF W. RODMAN WINSLOW.

HE WENT OUT OF AN EIGHTH-STORY WINDOW IN THE SEVILLIA APARTMENT-HOUSE

AND WAS INSTANTLY KILLED a lawyer, with offices at No. 132 Nassau-st., fell eighth-story window at the Sevillia apartment-house, No. 117 West Fifty-eighth-st., early yesterday morning, and was instantly killed. Deputy-Coroner Weston found that his in which the Emperor will read it to the Deputies neck was broken and his skull crushed. Death was attributed to an accident.

Winslow and his wife moved to the Sevillia in the early part of October. They took apartments on the eighth floor, and were extremely quiet. This was owing to the ill-health of Mr. Winslow. This was owing to the ill-health of Mr. Winslow, He suffered from vertigo, and was attended by Dr. A. Strong, of No. 267 West Fifty-second-st. His indisposition did not interfere seriously with his daily business life, however, and he attended

Satural is o'clock yesterday morning. Then is wife heard him raising one of the windows relooking the rear courtyard. She is of the pinion that he was ill and sought a breath of esh air. Before she could go to his assistance fresh air. Is here she could go to his assistance he fell heavily upon the window sill, and then

Many of the people in the adjoining apartments heard him cry as he fell, and saw his body lying on the stones of the courtyard. A hallboy an alarm, and Dr. Ewing, of No. 124 West F ist, and Dr. Strong, were summoned. Thy need that death had been instantaneous. Winclow was a member of All Angels' spai Church, at Eighty-first-st, and West

Later in the day a rumor became current that Later in the day a rumor became current that Mr. Winslow had committed suicide. This was positively denied at the Sevillia last night.

Mrs. Winslow left the hotel early in the evening Mr. Wright, City Editor of "The Evening Post," who was a friend of the dead lawyer, left a letter to newspaper men, setting forth that death was accidental.

Mrs. Winslow was the only person present when her husband fell. She said that he accidentally lurched forward, and could not recover himself. There is a supposition that he was seized with an attack of vertigo.

LIVES LOST IN A RAILWAY WRECK.

AN ENGINEER AND CONDUCTOR KILLED AND A PRAKEMAN PROBABLY FATALLY INJURED.

Locksport, Penn., Dec. 2 .- A serious collision, by which two persons were killed and one seriously injured, occurred near here at 12:30 o'clock this morning. George W. Hull, a New-Jersey Central engineer, whose home is at No. 340 Com munipaw-ave., Jersey City, was sent out yesterday to bring in a special coal train from the mines. Shortly before reaching this town, Hull was ordered to run on to a siding, which he did, in order to let a fast freight pass. After the freight had gone by Hull started again, and when about half a mile from here he ran into the rear end of the freight train, which had stopped at a crossing to allow another train to pass. A dense fog prevailed, and Hull was not able to see the lights of the freight train. His engine was upset in a ditch, Hull being pinned under it. He was probably killed instantly. Lewis Gordon, his fireman, whose home is in Elizabeth-port, N. J., jumped in order to save himself, but broke both legs, and will probably die.

The caboose of the freight train was wrecked and set on fire by a lamp. While it was burning Thomas Lukins, the conductor, who lives in West Elizabeth-st., Bayonne, N. J., came back to ascertain the damage done, when a barrel of oil in the caboose exploded. The burring oil was thrown upon Lukins, and he was burned to death before assistance could be rendered by the trainin order to let a fast freight pass. After the

before assistance could be rendered by the train-bands. The money damage is not known.

THE REFINERIES RUNNING AGAIN.

REJOICING AMONG THE WORKMEN-THE FULL FORCE TO GO TO WORK TO DAY.

There was much rejoicing yesterday among th 1600 employes of the Havemeyer sugar refir in Kent-ave., Brooklyn, when it became generally known that the refineries would resume operation at 6 o'clock in the evening. About a thousand men comprising the night shift, were put to work, and the remaining 2,000 hands will begin work this morning. It is said. On Saturday night the men began to feel more cheerful than they had since the shut-down on Wednesday. This was on account of the sugar mixers and firemen being put to work, which was an indication that the refineries would be in full blast again in twenty-four hours. Early yesterday morning the file men began to gather about the refineries, making anxious inquiries as to the prospects of being put to work. The wives of many called at the refinery office and begged that their husbands be put to work in order to keep them and their children from starving.

When the news was announced that the refineries would again start up at 6 o'clock there was much rejoicing. The Lowell M. Palmet cooperage, which supplies the refineries with barrels, started work on Saturday. the remaining 2,000 hands will begin work this

FATHER AND DAUGHTER BURNED TO DEATH Boston, Dec. 2.—The explosion of a parlor oil stove and the resulting fire caused the loss of two lives in an Italian tenement-house in North Square this afternoon. The fire was in the four and a half Story brick tenement-house at No. 18 North Square and started in the office of Dr. E. Ferrara, on the second floor. Dr. Ferrara had been out of the city, and upon eturning to his office, shortly before it Clock, found that his parlor oil stove was on fire He picked up the stove and started for the front door. He set the stove down in the hall in order door. He set the stove down in the hall in order to regain his breath, when some one, he does not know was, kicked it into the street. When kicked know was, kicked it into the street. When kicked know was, kicked it into the street. When kicked know was, kicked and the flames and blazing off the stove exploied and the flames and blazing off shot back into the hall. In a moment the whole shot back into the hall. In a moment the whole shot back in a blaze, by Ferrara jumped from the window in his office and escaped injury. When the fire hall been extinguished the dead bodies of Luizi Roma, aged thirty-five, and his daughter Concetta, aged pine, were found in the hall at the head of the stairs on the hall at the head of the stairs on the hall at the head of the stairs on the hall at the head of the stairs on the hall at the head of the stairs on the hall at the head of the stairs on the house but had been visiting Roma's sister, Mrs. Neola Cella, who lived on the third floor and who was Ill. At the time of the fire Roma was out in the square. Seeing the flames he rushed back into the house to save his daughter, and was returning to the street when overtaken by death.

DEPREDATIONS BY ROVING NAVAJOS.

Albuquerque, N. M., Dec. 2.-Trouble is feared in Mountains between ranchmen and roving bands of Navajo Indians, who are alleged to be stealing stock and committing all kinds of depredations. Gilbert Tabor, a ranchman just in from that district, says the Navajos are boider than ever before. They threatened to scalp N.S. Thompson, who tried to take some of his horses from them. They are slaughtering antelope and deer by the wholesale.

COMMANDER BOOTH ILL.

Chicago, Dec. 2.-Commander Ballington Booth Chief of the Salvation Army forces in the United States, is critically ill with a combination of ner-vous prostration and typhoid fever. He has been confined to his room for over a week and a con-sultation of physicians has been held. His friends are much concerned and the members of the Sal-vation Army observed to-day as a day of special prayer for the recovery of their leader.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 2.—General Booth, of the Salvation Arny, received a royal welcome here to-day.

Large parades were held previous to the afternoon and evening meetings at Exposition Hall. At the afternoon meeting. Major E. J. Halford, ex-President Harrigon's private secretary, was chairman.

O IAPEL AT ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL COMPLETED. acord, N. H., Dec. 2 (Special).-The Chapel of 5t. Peter and St. Paul at St. Paul's School is now completed, and is one of the finest buildings of its kind in this part of the country. The cornerstone was laid St. Matthew's day, 1885, by the Bishop of New-Hampshire, the Right Rev. W. W. Niles. designed by Henry Vaughan, of Boston, architect of the chapel, is an elaborate piece of Gothic carving in oak. The carved work of the reredos forms a graceful and stately setting for nine beautiful paintings of scenes illustrating the incarnation. Above the central figure, in a niche, surmounted by a pinnacled canopy, is the carved figure of our Lord enthroned, while on either side stand three smaller figures of saints. A small stand three smaller figures of God, and in loving memory of their son, William Henry Vanderlight. Born Pecchenber 21, 1871. Died May 23, 1892. Sindent at 8t. Paul's School, January, 1883—July, 1894. This reredos is erected by Cornelius and Alice Grame Vanderbill. He shall dwell in Thy court shall be satisfied with the pleasures of Thy stand the satisfied with the pleasures of Thy tower rises to a height of 120 feet. The reredos,

FEATURES OF THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE TO BE READ ON WEDNESDAY.

THE NECESSITY FOR CONTROLLING THE SOCIAL

ISTIC AGITATION-THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN UN-DERSTANDING-POSSIBLE ACTION

AGAINST AMERICAN GOODS

Berlin, Dec. 2.-The speech from the throne has been finally revised and is now in the form on Wednesday. It contains the usual declarations that Germany enjoys friendly relations with the Powers and that the aspirations of all Europe seem to point to the maintenance of peace. A sympathetic reference to Alexander III's death is about the only other noteworthy feature of the paragraphs concerning foreign affairs. Touching domestic politics, the Emperor will emphasize the necessity that the Government be armed against the cause of the revoexerted to control the Socialistic agitation. He will express hope that the Reichstag will give the Government the needed support to these one Government the needed support to these ends. He will mention Dr. Miquel's financial reforms as a new attempt to place the finances of the Empire on a stable basis. Judicial reforms, the proposal to extend workingmen's insurance, and measures to relieve the agricultural distress will be referred to briefly. The recent Ministerial crisis, which everybody would like to have explained will be ignored.

Ministerial crisis, which everybody would like to have explained, will be ignored.

The most important business of the Reichstag, after the Anti-Socialist bill, will be Dr. Miquet's reform proposals. The broad lines of the reform are understood to be the collection of the matricular contributions to the Imperial Treasury for another year, and thereafter such an increase of imperial taxes as will partly relieve the Federal States; at the same time the permanent regulation of the amount of future Federal contributions. The high-tariff Conservatives do not expect many favors, although they will continue expect many favors, although they will continue to beg for them.

The Prince of Wales is expected to arrive here The Prince of Wales is expected to arrive here on Tuesday. Never before has any meeting between him and the Emperor been associated with politics, yet now both Court and diplomatic circles concur in the belief that somehow the Prince has assumed the part of mediator. According to dispatches from St. Petersburg, the Czar and Czarina, after visiting Copenhagen in June, and Osborne in July, will return to their capital by way of Berlin. That the Emperor does not look with pleasure on the signs of an Anglonot look with pleasure on the signs of an Anglo-Russian entente is evident. His dissatisfaction has been increased by the cool reception given to the Prince of Naples in St. Petersburg. The Italian Crown Prince was not invited to the wedding, although room was found for General Boisdeffre

and Admiral Gervais, the French delegates. The semi-official newspapers continue to treat the Anglo-Russian understanding as an influence for peace, and therefore for the strengthening of the Triple Alliance. The "Kolnische Zeitung" denies the existence of a definite agreement, holding that England is merely feeling her way

Information from good sources indicates that the Government is thinking of levying prohib-itory taxes on American cereals and timber, un-less Congress modifies the tariff on German sugar. Such a measure would help to still the complaints of the Agrarians against the reciprocity tariff ntroduced by Caprivi.

Consul-General W. S. Carroll, of Dresden, has had a relapse. In view of his condition the fair for the American Charity Fund has been postponed. The deputy consuls in Dresden and several prominent Americans were entertained at dinner on Thanksgiving by John Bard. Toasts were drunk to President Cleveland, to Saxony, and to the Consul-General.

Conferences of German railway employes have been held in Munich, Stuttgart, Carlsrish, May-ence and other cities. All voted for the stoppinge of all freight trains, and most passenger trains on Sunday, so as to give the officials a day of rest. The South German Governments favor the re-form.

AN ARMISTICE IN THE EAST PROBABLE. DISTERING NOT PROPERLY ACCREDITED-WELL HE WOULD NOT HEED HIS BOY'S STORY

HAI-WEI MAY SOON BE ATTACKED. London, Dec. 2-"The Times's" correspondent in The Foo telegraphs: "The last trustworthy report is that Japan informed the United States Minister | The house of W. Kunemann, in Prospect Place,

istice is probable. they intend to attack Peking in 1894. It is reported that the next attack will be made upon Wel-Hai-Wel, but General Chang, a brave and competent officer, commands the defence of this stronghold, assisted by several foreigners.

assisted by several foreigners.

"A Chinese refugee from Port Arthur says that six generals had equal commands in the defence and all fought bravely, but the plans lacked combination; hence the defeat. Two generals escaped one to Che-Foo, where he is in hiding, and the other to Tien-Tsin. It is likely that they will be beheaded. Part of the Japanese fleet was lately at Wel-Hal-Wel, but has since departed. The Chinese fear that if peace be concluded now, the disbanded troops will plunder the whole country within their reach.

"The Times" hears from Kobe: "The Government has published a statement that Commissioner Dietering was not properly accredited by China to negotiate for peace, and that China must accredit a high official with complete powers."

GREAT BRITAIN'S WARNING TO THE PORTE. London, Dec. 2,-"The Daily News's" corres-

pondent in Constantinople confirms the report that Great Britain warned Turkey against violating the Berlin treaty by permitting the slaughter of

Armenians. He says:

Lord Kimberly energetically insisted that the Porte must govern Armenia better. The British Consul in Erzeroum, Mr. Graves, has been instructed to watch the Commission of Inquiry. Vienna, Dec. 2.—The Armenian committee in Athens have petitioned the Ministers of the Powers the Bodie Treats. After reviewing the signing the Berlin Treaty. After reviewing the massacres in Armenia and describing the misery of the Armenian Christians, they implore that Article 61 of the treaty be enforced. This is the article guaranteeing the security of the Armenians.

PRINCE OF WALFS LEAVES ST. PETERSBURG St. Petersburg Dec. 2.—The Prince of Wales, Duke of York and King of Denmark left St. Petersburg of tork and King of Denmark left St. Petersong to-day. The Czar and Czarina, who went with them to the railroad station, were cheered loudly. The Czar and the Prince of Wales embraced each other when they said good-bye.

BISMARCK'S DEVOTION TO HIS WIFE. Berlin, Dec. 2.—The newspapers are filled with de tails of Princess Bismarck's death. The "Neueste Nachrichten" says that during the sunny days early Nachrichten' says that during the sunny days early in November she took long drives to bid farewell to the best-loved scenes around Varzin. After November 17 she did not leave her bed, although she insisted upon directing her household to the last. The old Chancellor visited her bedside twice every night. He was taking a short rest in his own room on the last night when Dr. Schweninger called him on the last night when Dr. Schweninger called him to her deathbed. A correspondent mentions in the "Neueste Nachrichten" that the Princess never heard her husband speak in the Reichstag. "It would be too painful." she said, "to see him lighting men who wish him evil." In times when fighting men who wish him evil." In times when rumors of plots to assassinate her husband were rumors of plots to assassinate her husband her assating to the rumors of plots to assassinate her husband her assating to the rumors of plots to assassinate her hus

A RUSSIAN ORDER FOR CASIMIR-PERIER. St. Petersburg, Dec. 2.-The Czar has conferred the grand ribbon of St. Andrew Newsky upon President Casimir-Perier.

FRAGMENTS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

Rome, Dec. 2.—It is stated that a commission of prelates at the Vatican is arranging to summon a plenary council of South American bishops. In case the council be called, Monsignor Cavicchiona will preside, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Sottovia, rector of the South American College. Dresden, Dec. 2.—The King affixed eleven new regimental colors to the staffs at noon to-day, and urged the regiments receiving them to be loyal and

orave.

City of Mexico, Dec. 2.—An athietic exhibition was given by the Young Men's Christian Association last night, President Diaz and the Secretary of the Interior were present. They were received, with other distinguished guests, by the American and British Ministers. They were well pleased with the exhibition, and applauded free

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SAY DUNRAVEN MAY NOT CHALLENGE. CONDITIONS WHICH SOME OF HIS YACHTING FRIENDS SAY WILL BE ABSOLUTELY

NECESSARY.

London, Dec. 2.-Interviews obtained by the United Press correspondent with several of Lord Dunraven's yachting friends indicate that no challenge for the America's Cup will be sent this year. the Cup Committee's desire to abandon the conditions of the Vigilant-Valkyrie contest. The consensus of opinion is that no challenge will be issued in 1894, if the New-York Yacht Club indorse the committee's conclusion as to the holding of the cup in case Lord Dunraven should win it. If there is to be a contest in 1896, they say, these two conditions will be absolutely necessary: First, that the race be sailed on terms identical with those in the Vigilant-Valkyrie contests; secondly, that ten months' be given at such a time that it will b possible to fix the date for the match early in September. The argument for this time of year on yachting, in the Badminton series. Even if th challenge be sent immediately, the cup race could not be sailed before the beginning of October, consequently the contest would be decided in what, according to Mr. Herreshoff, is the worst yachting season in New-York waters. If the negotiations continue a month longer, the match will be altogether impossible.

A person acquainted with Lord Dunraven's views said yesterday:

The committee kay that the arrangement made is an addition to the deed itself, which is held to cover the contests completely. Now, this is exactly what English yachtsmen will not allow. If the New-York yachtsmen want confirmation of this contention, they have only to refer to the Royal London Yacht Club's reply of November 28, 1887. The invitation was that English yachtsmen challenge under a new deed of gift. The secretary wrote in his reply that the new conditions, namely, the dimensions clause and the ten months' notice, were not of such a nature, in his opinion, as was calculated to promote sport, since they deterred Eritish yacht-swners from challenging for the cup. said yesterday:

"The Morning Post" will publish in a leader tomorrow the facts obtained by the United Press correspondent from Lord Dunraven's friends. The writer dwells upon the fallure to arrange the match for which the first Valkyrie was built, mentioning as the causes the new deed of October. 1887, and the diversity of opinion among yachts men on both sides of the Atlantic. As to the fairness of the conditions made in the deed, the

writer says.

The conditions seemed to doom international racing, but Lord Dunraven's arrangement by which the contest of 1830 was secured was satisfactory. It seems a pity to rake up old grievances now, especially when the challenger is thereby placed in an unenviable position. The committee's reply is tantamount to saying: "Whatever may have been the arrangements on the last occasion, the present committee wish it inderstood that they hold to the same view as in 1830." But it is certain that no challenge will be sent unless the conditions be identical with the last ones and the race be sailed early in September.

FROUDE'S LITERARY PAPERS TO BE BURNED London, Dec. 2.-The will of James Anthony Fronte orders that all his literary papers be de-

GOURKO SAID TO HAVE RESIGNED HIS POST. Vienna, Dec. 2-It is stated in Warsaw and Cracow that General Gourko, Military Governor of Warsaw, and his son, have tendered their resigna-tions because the Czar received with unexpected kindness a deputation of Warsaw citizens whom the Gourkos had shubbed.

AUSTRIA FLOATING A BIG LOAN.

Pertin, Dec. 2.-The Austrian Government has concluded negotiations with the Rothschild syndicate for a loan of 76,000,000 floring in gold, which is required to complete the reform of the currency required to complete the reform of the currency. The syndleate already holds the greater part of the leaded bullion.

that she was willing to regotiate if China would sue | Rutherford, N. J., was robbed in a daring manner at for peace. China has done this, therefore an arm- 2 a. m. yesterday by a thief who cut a hole in the

THE TAMMANY SOCIETY'S CHARTER.

A GOOD GOVERNMENT CLUB COMMITTEE WILL ASK THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL TO HAVE IT ANNULLED.

The Tammany Society will hold its December meeting this evening at the Wigwam. The notice sent out to the sachems and other warriors and braves designates the meeting as that of the braves designates the meeting as that of the "Season of Frosts." If things go on as they have been planned by some of the society's oppo-nents a "season of frost" more severe than that through which the political organization of Tam-many passed last month awaits the Columbian Order in the near future. In accordance with plans already outlined a committee of Good Gov-ernment Club F, headed by John Brooks Leavitt, is always to ask the Attorney-General of the State. a about to ask the Attorney-General of the State, is about to ask the Attorney-General of the State,
Theodore E. Hancock, to institute proceedings in the Supreme Court of the
Ist Judicial District of the State for the
annulment of the charter of "Tammany Society, or
the Columbian Order," granted in 1783. If the Attoracy-General consents the committee will summon witnesses to prove that the society has violated its charter privileges. One of the grounds on which Mr. Leavitt will rest the Good Government case is the alleged excess of the society's income over the the alleged excess of the society's income over the sum permitted by the charter. The act incorporat-ing the society fixes the income which it may de-rive from real estate at \$5.00 a year. The society owns the big building in East Fourteenth-st, known as the Wigwam, which contains the theatre occu-pted by Tony Pastor. The income from rentals aceraing to the society, it is asserted, is largely above If the suit is allowed, Grand Sachem Ti

If the suit is allowed, Grand Sachem Thomas F. Gilroy, Richard Croker, Hugh J. Grant, John J. Gorman, John McQuade, Thomas S. Feitner, with the other eight sachems, will be called as witnesses to prove that the society has long since ceased to fulfil the charitable and benevolent purposes for which it was formed.

If the present plan fails, the Good Government clubmen propose following ex-Senator Warner Miller's advice, and ask the Legislature to repeal the society's charter. Mr. Miller's idea of including in the act a clause forbidding any secret or semi-secret society to nominate candidates for a minicipal election or have its ballots printed by the State may also be adopted.

Charles Stewart Smith said last evening that he thought the contemplated proceedings a mistake. If adopted they would cause the cry of persecution to be raised. As to the proposal that Tammany be prevented by law from putting a ticket in the field and having official ballots printed, Mr. Smith said that the Myers voting machine would make all such enactments unnecessary.

NEWARK ITALIANS CUT WITH A RAZOR. During a free fight in the Italian quarter, at Boyden and Nassau sts., Newark, last night, George Bellcon was stabbed in the head and hand, and his wife. Annie Bellcon, was badly slashed across the head, breast and arms, with a razor. She was sent to the City Hospital in a critical condition. Antonio Cerevona, of No. 23 Boyden-st., was arrested on suspicion of having done the cutting.

KILLED BY A STRAY BULLET.

Monace Evans, the Hebrew pedler of Plainfield. N. J., whom two boys, Peter Kane and James Welch, shot on Thanksgiving morning while they were shooting at a target with a Winchester rifle, died yesterday morning in the Muhlenberg Hos-pital. The builet entered Evans's right temple and lodged in his brain. Welch and Kane, who are both only fifteen years old, have been lodged in the county jail. Evans left a widow and five chil-dren.

quently. This is the first notable recognition given by Government efficials to any missionary work of this kind in Mexico. TO THE DEPOSITOR'S PROFIT MINISTER DENBY'S APPEAL. NINETY DAYS OF CONGRESS.

A BROOKLYN BANK ROBBED BY A BOOKKEEPER.

MADE GOOD-CHARGED TO AN INACTIVE

ACCOUNT-THE DEFALCATION LESS THAN \$8,000.

Another bank defalcation has come to light, and the alleged dishonest employe is said to have realized nothing from his wrongdoing, the money which was taken from the institution having gone into the pocket of a depositor. The bank is the Manufacturers' National, at No. 72 Broadway,

E. Austin Leitch, who has been connected with ployed as one of the ledger bookkeepers, and lives at No. 155 Washington-ave., Brooklyn. The amount said to have been stolen will not exceed \$7,800, and the theft was exposed through the change in bookkeepers following Leitch's dismissal, three months ago, for his inattention to business. It was not until a week ago, however, that the defalcation was discovered by James McMeely, who succeeded Leitch, and he at once told Cashier Disbrow of his discovery. The latter

Brooklyn, and the alleged dishonest employe is

then brought the matter to the attention of Presi-

then brought the matter to the attention of President John Laughran, and a further examination of the books was made, but nothing was found. When President Loughran was seen at his home, No. 4 South Portland-ave., yesterday, he said the capital of the bank was \$250,000, with a surplus of \$375,000, and while the defalcation is small, if it had been much larger it could not affect the depositors or the business of the bank. He had placed Leitch in the bank, he said, four years ago, while he was employed in the Brooklyn Postoffice, as he was a brother of young women who are his daughters' friends. "In June, 1893," said the president, "I was compelled to discharge him for coming late to the bank, but reinstated him again, as I was appealed to by my daughters and their young friends. Leitch remained with the bank until August, when I dismissed him on account of his inattention to business, and Mr. McMeely was put in his place. When I learned of the shortage in August, when I dismissed him on account of his inattention to business, and Mr. McMeely was put in his place. When I learned of the shortage in his accounts I sent for him," continued Mr. Loughran, "and he came to my house on Wednesday evening last, and in the presence of Mr. Disbrow admitted his guilt, and told how it was done. He said that in June, 1893, Isane S. Moog, who, with his father, Simon Moog, carry on a horse-dealing business at Graham-ave, and Scholes-st., came to him and asked that he let a check be drawn for a hig sum from the bank, and promised to make the amount good the same day before the bank closed. Moog had a small account with the bank, and Leitch let the check go through. The mone: was not made good, and finding himself in Moog's power. Leitch permitted him to continue to add to it until the amount aggregated \$7,800.

aggregated \$7,800.

"Leitch declared to Mr. Disbrow and I that he never was benefited by these improper transactions, but to Mr. McMeely he said he had often used horses and wagons of Moog's, and had received from young Moog \$200, for which had after his note."

had received from young Moog \$200, for which he had given his note."

President Loughran said that he did not believe that Leitch intended doing wrong, but that he had been led into the error. Mr. Loughran said further that when he gad 'earned of the condition of affairs he had sent for Simon Moog, the father of young Moog, and told him of the defalcation, and that he had promised to do what he could to save his boy.

To-day, President Loughran said, he would apply to the Lee Avenue Police Court for warrants for the arrest of Leitch and young Moog. The shortage had been charged to an inactive account of \$40,000 carried ty one of the bank's customers.

customers.

At No. 200 Graham-ave., where the Moogs live, a reporter was unable to get any information. He was told that neither Mr. Moog nor his sen true at home. The blor Mr. Moog falle, in business in August last. At the home of young Leitch a reporter was told that he was not at home. He is about thirty years old, and unmarried. He lived with his sisters.

the two men walked out together in pleasant con-versation. Mr. Edwards said he was greatly versation. Mr. Edwards said he was greatly pleased by the man's intelligence and linguistic

pleased by the man's intelligence and inighistic powers.

The men reached Fourteenth-st, and University Place, and were about closing up their conversation, when the stranger, quick as a flash, grabbed Mr. Edwards gold watch and chain and was off. Mr. Edwards gave chase, shoulding "Stop thief" He was heard by Park Policeman James Coghian, stationed at Union Square, who joined in the pursuit. At Fifth-ave, and Fourteenth-st. Coghian overtook the fugitive and placed him under arrest. He gave his name as John Daley, aged forty, but would give no address. He was locked up in the West Thirtich-st, station. He will be arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court to-day.

CRASHED TOGETHER IN THE FOG.

New-London, Conn., Dec. 2.—The Fall River chooner Julia A. Warr, Captain George D. Warr, master, was run into on Long Island Sound last night and her bow stove below the water's edge. night and her bow slove below the water's edge. She sustained a terrific shock, and that she did not go down was due to the fact that she was but three years old and was going light. The Warr was bound from Fall River for New-York to load was bound from Fail River for New-York to load for Jacksonville. Fla., and was within five miles of East Cornfield Light at 1:30 this morning, when the propellor Pequot, of the Providence Line, crashed into her, striking the Warr on the port side of the bow, just aft of the knightheads, carrying away everything and opening seams below the water-line. The Pequot was bound from New-York for Providence, and a dense fog prevalled. Captain Warr was on the deck of the schooner, which had lights set and a man on the topgallant forecastle blowing a forhorn. The muster of the Pequot put the propellor alongside the Warr and towel the schooner into this harbor. The Pequot was running fifteen miles an hour when the collision occurred. She was badly stove.

THE GOVINO WEATHERS THREE STORMS

Baltimore, Dec. 2.—The Neptune line steamship Govino, Captain Alderson, arrived at her dock to-day, thirteen days overdue from Shields, Eng. During the voyage the Govino encountered three-severe hurricanes, which drove her far out of her course. The waves at times threatened to swamp the vessel. Oil was frequently used to caim the troubled waters. The vessel weathered the gales, however, and not a spar was damaged.

TO HEAR THE CHARGES AGAINST FELLOWS. Ex-Senator John J. Linson, the referee appointed

Ex-Senator John J. Linson, the referee appointed by Governor Flower to take testimony in the mat-ter of the charges of neglect of duty preferred against District-Attorney John R. Fellows, will begin his duties at the old brownstone building, formerly the Court of General Sessions, at 11 a. m to-day. Mr. Linson said yesterday that he presumed the proceedings would be begun by the compilairants, the Good Government Club No. 5 presumed the proceedings would be begun by the complainants, the Good Government Club No. 5 and the Committee of the German-Ameri-can Reform Union, presenting their case against Mr. Fellows. This would be done against Mr. Fellows. This would be done probably by the presentation of the record or transcripts therefrom showing the untried cases. Then the District-Attorney would put in his defence. In doing so it was said last night that he would call his assistants to show how the delays came about and that he was in no way blameworthy concerning them. No one connected with the case would express any opinion yesterday as to the length of time the trial will take. Many believe, however, that Mr. Linson's report will be adverse to Colonel Fellows.

Wabash, Ind., Dec. 2.—The Dieterich natural gas syndicate, which has bought the Anderson and Fort Wayne plants, and which is negotiating for Fort Wayne plants, and which is negotiating for the Wabash plant, yesterday bought the Bluffton property, consisting of forty miles of pipe-line and city mains, twenty-five gas and oil wells, and 15,000 acres of gas and oil territory. The reported price is \$165,000. A. C. Paul and James Murdock are the representatives of the syndicate, which is composed of New-York capitalists, whose aim it is to secure control of all the pipe-line plants in Indiana. The Huffton company was organized in 1888, with \$100,000 capital. It has padd it per cent a year to stockholders on this capitalisation.

COLOSSAL BLUNDERING ON THE PART OF GRESHAM AND HERBERT.

AN OVERDRAWN ACCOUNT WHICH WAS NOT THE PROTECTION OF THE AMERICAN LEGATION IN PEKING MAY DEVOLVE UPON OTHER

UNITED STATES FORCES. INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Dec. 2.-Further information relating to the appeal of Minister Denby that protection be given the American Legation at Peking has come to light. The facts clearly reflect much discredit upon its Washington representatives. Mr. Denby's telegram from the institution for about four years. He was em- Peking on Monday was not the first intimation received by the State Department as to the seriousness of the situation in China, and the necessity of vigorous measures to meet the conditions. In Monday's telegram Mr. Denby said that the situation had become graver, and that he was warranted in urging that a force of marines from the vessels of the Asiatic out delay. The marines were needed to guard the Legation and its archives, and to protect Americans and others who might seek asylum under its jurisdiction. The feeling among foreigners in Peking had become a conviction that the Chinese capital would soon be the scene of lawlessness and crime horrible to contemplate. The situation was alarming, and the need for protection for the Legation urgent.

Mr. Denby warned the State Department that If the Japanese, flushed with victory at Port Arthur, directed their columns toward Peking, as seemed inevitable, there was nothing but force that would stay the atrocities of the Chinese, whose hatred of "foreign devils" was excessive and liable to be manifest at any time. Admiral Carpenter has blundered. There is no doubt of this. But it is equally certain that Secretaries Gresham and Herbert have also been lacking in zeal and judgment. It is well known that Minister Denby warned the State Department as early as the middle of October that if the success of the Japanese arms continued, and the Mikado carried out his determination to march on Peking, the safety of foreigners in China would be endangered. Mr. Denby then reported the conditions fully. He referred to past events in China, made use of his knowledge of the reopile of the country, and tried to impress upon thur, directed their columns toward Peking, as seemed inevitable, there was nothing but force events in China, made use of his knowledge of the people of the country, and tried to impress upon the State Department the seriousness of the duty before it. Secretary Gresham himself has been heard to say on several occasions that one of the gravest complications of the present war between China and Japan was the disorder that would ensue in the interior cities of China in

between China and Japan was the disorder that would ensue in the interior cities of China in case the Japanese forces were successful. Yet he took no special action to meet the situation until Monday.

Secretary Herbert, who is responsible for and could readily have controlled the movements of the vessels of the Asiatic Squadron, was well aware of the seriousness of the case. Until Monday last he did nothing, however, to meet the emergency. Japan, in the mean time, had taken Part Arthur, and thus overcome the most foremergency. Japan, in the mean time, had taken port Arthur, and thus overcome the most formidable obstacle to her army's capturing Peking. Port Arthur fell more than ten days ago. Doubtless Minister Denby sent his last appeal to the State Department as soon as the news reached Peking that the fortress was in the hands of the Japanese. The situation had become graver, and there were immediate reasons for an appeal for the protection of the marines. The requirements were clear, but they could not be met, because the vessels now on the Aslatic station were divided were clear, but they could not be met, because the vessels now on the Asiatic station were divided and distributed at five different ports, the nearest of which, except Tien-Tsin, where the old Monocacy was at anchor, was more than 200 miles from the scene of the present hostilities. The Ealtimore, with Admiral Carpenter and his staff on board, at Nagasaki, is nearly 1,000 miles from Peking. The Petrel is at New-Chwang and the Concord at Chin-Kiang. The Charleston is at Chemulpo, Corea. The Detroit and Machias are in or leisurely approaching European waters, en route to China.

required to complete the reform of the currency. The syndleate already holds the greater part of the needed bullion.

HE WOULD NOT HEED HIS ROYS STORY

A RUTHERFORD N. J. BURGLAR GETS AWAY HECALER A FATHER IS INCREDULEUR.

The house of W Kunemann, in Prospect Place. Rutherford, N. J. was robbed in a daring manner at 2 a. m. yesteriay by a thief who cut a hole in the dining-room window and then went apstairs to the room where Mr. and Mrs. Kunemann were askeep. He gathered up clothes containing a gold watch and chain and a sum of money and a departure for several days. It was then that she should have been communicated with, and ordered to keep a watchful eye on American interests in China, where hostilities were going

ordered to keep a watchful eye on American interests in China, where hostilities were going on.

As stated in these dispatches last night, Admiral Carpenter was directed yesterday afternoon to proceed with dispatch in the Baltimore to the port nearest to Tien-Tsin, and to put on hoard the Monocacy 100 marines for duty in connection with the protection of the Legation at Peking. The Admiral carried out these instructions immediately, and started for Taku, but the distance from Nagasaki to Tien-Tsin is about 1,000 miles, and even at a high rate of speed the Baltimore cannot make the voyage in less than three days. Tien-Tsin is about seventy-five miles down the river from Peking. This distance must be covered partly by marches and partly by small sailing-boats, requiring about three more days. Even under the most favorable circumstances, the marines could not reach Peking in less than six or seven days. What may occur in the mean time is a matter of conjecture. If, as feared, the pentup barbarity of the Chinese has broken forth, the results will be terrible.

Fortunately, the Legation at Peking is in a walled inclosure, it is hoped that the Chinese Government, out of gradulude for favors received at the hands of Secretary Gresham, may have assigned some of its faithful troops to guard the Legation until the arrival of the Baltimore's marines. Commander Imper, of the Monocacy will not be able to send any men to Peking, and this fact complicates the situation. The total force of the Monocacy is only 114, sailors and marines. Tien-Tsin is a treaty port, and the Monocacy's complement may be needed there at any time. The hope is indulged, in case the situation is as serious as is reported, that other foreign countries represented at Peking have been informed of the conditions, and that their governments have taken prompt measures to afford protection. In this event it is taken for granted that the American Legation will receive all possible aid in caring for its officials and those who may fly to it for asylum. Further

SHE OUTWITTED THE OLD FOLKS.

Baltimore, Dec. 2 (Special).-Miss Cora Hough. Baltimore, Dec. 2 (Special). Miss Cora Hough, of Double Pipe Creek, Carroll County, took desperate chances last evening to join her sweetheart, Jesse W. Kolb, and elope with him. Miss Hough is the daughter of Samuel Hough, and Mr. Kolb is the son of Thomas J. Kolb, an elder of the German Baptist Church of the town. The father of the bride was appropriate. ferman Baptist Church of the town. The father of the bride was opposed to the match, and last evening, when young Kolb called in a carriage to take Miss Hough to the altar, her parents ordered him away, and used violent means to enforce the order. The driver of the team, becoming frightened, started the horses, and for a moment it looked as if the lovers would be separated. But the girl was equal to the emergency. She bounded out the doorway past the old folks, without a hat or a wrap. As the horses started off, she ran, made a flying jump into the open doorway of the carriage, and the strong arm of her lover barely saved her from being thrown under the wheels. They drove as fast as the horses could speed to a minister in a neighboring town. He tied the knot.

Anderson, Ind., Dec. 2.-The syndicate of the St.

Louis capitalists that purchased the Depauw steel rail works at New-Albany, yesterday, announced that it will move the New-Albany plant and the St. Louis plant to Alexandria. The three are to St. Louis plant to Alexandria. The three are to be consolidated, and will make the largest concern of the kind in the United States. Over one thousand men will be employed. There is also a possibility now that the Depauw failure will be speedily cleared up. This will put into operation the two mammoth Depauw glass plants at Alexandria. The rail mills brought \$75,000. The total Depauw failure amounted to \$480,009.

Jackson, Miss., Dec. 2.-United States Senator A. McLaurin says he has decided to enter the race of Governor of Mississippi.

SLIM PROSPECT FOR GENERAL LEGIS LATION.

A DEMORALIZED MAJORITY-DEMOCRATS WILL ATTACK THE ADMINISTRATION-DIFFICUL

TIES OF FINANCIAL LEGISLATION-THE COMMISSION SCHEME OF LEGIS-LATION AND GOVERNMENT-

MEASURES THAT MUST BE POSTPONED.

Washington, Dec. 2.- The session of Congress which will begin to-morrow does not promise to be a fruitful one so far as legislation is concerned, and the best that can be hoped for, probnumber of blunders will be smaller and the injury to the business and industrial interests of the country less serious than at the first and second sessions, which were virtually one. Unless Representatives, irrespective of party, who have arrived in Washington are wholly mistaken in the opinions they have expressed, little will be attempted and less accomplished beyond the passage of the regular appropriation bills. There promises to be an avalanche of talk-discussion, so-called, and an interesting exhibition of Demo cratic dirty linen, accompanied by much bitter crimination and recrimination. The devastation among Administration and anti-Administration Democratic candidates, among free silver and sound money candidates, among radical tariff reformers and "moderate" candidates, among the advocates of the income tax and candidates opposed to the income tax-in short, among all sorts of Democrats and Demo-Populists-was so universal and complete on November 6 that the materials for such an exhibition are superabundant, and the temptation to use them will be stronger than many Democrats will be able to resist and overcome. It is barely possible, also, that some wicked Republicans, remembering the

thetic one-in the coming Democratic exposition. It is noticeable that neither Speaker Crisp nor Mr. Catchings, both of whom are members of the Democratic triumvirate that rules the House of Representatives, appears to expect much, if anything, in the way of legislation from that body. They both think, however, that the Senate may pass the Anti-Option bill and the Bankruptcy bill, which passed the House last session, and that favorable action may be had on the bills for the admission of Arizona and New-Mexico, which have also passed the House and been reported from the Senate Committee on Territories. As to the prospect of financial legislation. Democratic leaders who are on the ground decline as a rule to express any opinion in advance of the publication of the President's message, but it is generally admitted by them that the discussion of financial topics will consume a great deal of time, and probably provoke considerable irritation as well as harsh criticism of the Administration by a good many

It is probable that the report of the House Committee on the Judiciary on the quantities of

Democrats.

repeated taunts in which Crisp, Catchings, Bynum, Springer, Outhwaite, Wilson, Warner

and many other Democrats have indulged at the

expense of the Republicans in the last three

years, may take some part-perhaps a sympa-

the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to sell bonds under the resumption act and apply the proceeds in payment of current, ordinary expenses of the Government, will be considered. and that a resolution denying that he possesses such authority will be passed by the House of Representatives by a very large majority. There do not appear to be many men on either side who admit that the Secretary of the Treasury has acted in conformity with the law in using proceeds of bond sales to pay current expenses, but at the same time there are a great many who declare that he had no alternative, and that however inlawful his action may have been, it was necessary in order to preserve and maintain the public credit; and, moreover, that it was forced upon him by Congress, which enacted a revenue measure that has steadily increased the monthly deficit, and that does not yield a dollar to aid in maintaining the gold reserve; and that Congress has also refused to provide any other means of maintaining the public credit and meeting payments due under appropriation laws than those provided by the Resumption act. It is quite probable that some Democrats will retort that for the latter condition President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle are primarily and mainly, if not solely, responsible. In this relation a statement made to a Tribune correspondent yesterday by a Democratic Congressman who is a thick-and-thin supporter of the Administration, and a devoted friend of President Cleveland, is interesting and rather important. He had been defending Secretary Carlisle's action on the ground of its necessity, when the correspondent suggested that the Administration and the Treasury might be in better trim to-day if the Senate amendment to the Sundry Civil bill of the second session of the LIId Congress-which amendment authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to issue 3 per cent bonds payable in five years, if necessary, to meet a deficit in the current revenues-had been agreed to by the House of Representatives. He replied:

to by the House of Representatives. He replied:

Yes, that is undoubtedly true. That amendment would have passed the House, too, if President-elect Cleveland and Senator Carlisle had not weakened at the critical moment. We had perfected an organization in the House, with the assistance of Speaker Crisp, that was strong enough to carry the amendment. The the that bound the organization together, so far as the Democrats were concerned, was the supposed hearty approval and encouragement of Mr. Cleveland and of Senator Carlisle, the coming Secretary of the Treasury, who was with him at Lakewood. Before he left Washington for Lakewood Mr. Carlisle expressed himself strongly in favor of the amendment, which has been proposed by Senator Sherman (I think after consultation with Mr. Carlisle), on the gound that the Secretary of the Treasury would be powerless, in case of a failure of current receipts, to pay expenses, unless Congress should clothe him with the authority proposed. Well, after we had everything in train in the House, and were ready to move, Colonel Breckintidge, of Kentucky, on the morning of that day, showed me a telegraphic dispatch from Senator Carlisle, dated at Lakewood, in which he said, in effect, that it would be better not to make an effort to pass the amendment if it would be likely to encounter strong opposition, and that, in his opinion, an issue of bonds to provide money to pay current expenses would not become necessary. Of course, the movement in favor of the amendment was immediately abandoned.

Everybody who closely observed what took place in and around the House of Representa-

Everybody who closely observed what took place in and around the House of Representatives during the last few weeks of the existence of the LIId Congress, must remember how sharp ly and severely Senator Carlisle was criticised by Speaker Crisp and other leading Democrats in the House of Representatives who were anxious to do everything in their power to smooth the way for the incoming Democratic Administration, on account of his constant wavering. One of the most prominent and influential of those leaders said to the writer, one morning near the expiration of that Congress:

tion of that Congress:

I do wish we could find out what Carlisle really wants us to do. He will talk one way to Senators at the other end of the Capitol and then come right over here and talk in an entirely different and contrary way. I cannot, for the life of me, make up my mind whether he wants the Senate amendment adopted or not, although he favored it in the Senate, and I sometimes think he doesn't know his own mind.

"There, you have it," interjected another Democrat who was present. "The late Senator